





In view of the interests of Continental diplomacy in matters requiring common action, it is likely enough that success might attend the United States in the Philippines, where it is incumbent on Russia to exercise her peaceful influence for the maintenance of the balance of power in the Far East. The creation of a new Republic in these islands would have an effect upon Russian policy, and one must be prepared for



## THE WAR.

## MANILA NOTES.

(From Our Resident Correspondent.)

MANILA, July 15th.

From about a quarter to five o'clock this morning there was a very fierce made by the rebels all along the Spanish line of defence. Quick-firing guns, field pieces and Maxim and Remington rifles were to be heard from all quarters and a shell burst at the gate of an Englishman's house at Santa Ana. Bullets were flying all around, a woman was shot in a house next to the English Club and the cook in the Telegraph Station at Malate got a bullet through the hand and leg while lying asleep. How many lives were lost in the trenches it is impossible to say, but this is certainly the most determined attack that the rebels have made as yet, and they have been repulsed all along the line.

There is a great dearth of news here now and our only hope of getting any in or out is by means of warships, for the blockade is now strictly maintained. Food is growing scarcer too, and beef, except water buffalo, is not to be obtained in the market.

I hear that by permission of Admiral Dewey a pilot was allowed to go over and visit his colleagues at Cavite who are prisoners of the rebels, and he reports that they are in a sad way, nearly starved, cruelly treated and one of them has had his nose cut off. This of course might have been done before he came into Aguinaldo's hands, but such barbarities will not do the rebel cause any good.

July 16th.

The *China* arrived this afternoon, bringing troops variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to two thousand. It is said that General Merrill has arrived by her and also that he will not be here for several days. I am unable to find out the truth.

There is some pretty heavy firing going on and the Spaniards are sending more field guns to the front. It is stated that the rebels suffered heavily in yesterday's attack. A good many wounded Spaniards were brought in, but I cannot discover the extent of their losses. They are no doubt that the rebels tried all they knew to take the town and that they failed. They are said, by their friends, to have had twenty thousand men in the attacking force and that within a few days they will make another attempt to take the city with thirty thousand. They are very anxious to capture Manila before the Americans commence work.

The Spaniards confidently expect the relief squadron to arrive before the twentieth and they are doing all they can in the meantime in the hope of turning up safely. They are I fear doomed to disappointment, and it will be severe. They say that Admiral Camara is a splendid commander, has spent a long time in England and speaks English fluently.

July 17th.

I visited Santa Ana and rode along the trenches on the Spanish side, finding many of the Spanish soldiers were looking very sick and ill from the terrible life they maintained there. They can never be sure when an attack may take place, are badly clothed, badly fed, up to their waist in water and have nothing to vary the horrible monotony between the rebel attacks. From Santa Ana I went to Malate and found firing going on there just the same. At most of the posts nothing is to be seen of the rebels but a few puffs of smoke, as they take good care to keep well under cover.

About 7.30 this morning we saw three ships accompanied by the *Porfirio* steam ship out of Cavite, and they were said to be the rest of the American transports. It is said that the Americans now have ten thousand troops at Cavite, and if General Merrill is with them we shall not have long to wait for the fall of Manila.

## THE SPANISH SOLDIER.

When in the fulness of time all the details of what has been and is now passing in Manila come to be considered "with a tragical pathos" and with a perfect knowledge of things as they were, the World when it hears or reads of these things, sometimes with dread, at others with rage, generally with admiration and enthusiasm, will be satisfied.

When our situation is explained, when the unequal fight is heard of, when we will be added, so that we may be better understood, when the who were in the trenches were Spaniards. Without this addition we would never be believed. We would be put down as exaggerators not to say liars.

## THE SPANISH SOLDIER.

In him is concentrated the patriotic spirit! He is possessed of faith and confidence. A hero to the point of sacrifice. Disciplined to the point of slaying when necessary. Knowing what is expected of him, can alone can we rely to bring us forward and to resolve in some inconceivable, but wonderful, way the complications of the situation.

There is the most advanced trenches waiting the enemy with the courage of the *Pallant Soldier*, who thus shows to the World the difference between the fierce hero and the organized army, between honour and felony, between justice and crime.

Armed with the arms of reason and enthusiasm he is invincible and the numerical superiority of his adversary serves no other purpose than to make more hard and bloody the fight. In each of the advanced positions of the artillery and infantry have been written pages of glorious history which the world will one day be privileged to read.

## WHAT HAS HE IN FRONT?

Equal or superior armament, thousands of men to fill in a moment all the places made vacant by our fire, fanaticism sufficient to make the enemy throw himself on certain death, all this the enemy has, but Ah! he has not what the Spanish soldier has and to spare, discipline and peace, confidence in victory, faith in his country, fear lest he should do anything incompatible with the glorious records of the valiant soldier, chiefs who order and direct him sharing with him the sufferings and dangers of the campaign. It has cost and is costing the enemy dear to convince him how useless are his attacks. The blood which he is seeing the fields of the Philippines around Manila—the most glorious ever shed in this world—is proving to the rebels that the superiority of the Spanish Soldier is eternal and imperishable. It is not alone their soldierly ability but the justice of their cause and their valour that enables them to repulse the savage fanaticism with which they are attacked. A valour fixed in the records of home and history. Seelung what military men call the "spirit of the soldier" each and every one is completely confident of triumph, each knows how to think of the important part he is playing before the entire world, and we say before the entire world because in these actual moments not only all Europe but all the world hangs on the result of the personal valour of each and all which may have extensive and important effects on the future politics of all nations!

Spanish Soldier, you are at the present showing not only to your country, but to your country already has confidence (complete)

in you but to the Powers of Europe, which under the shade of your banner, the noble cause which you are defending see in you the successor of he who in Flanders made himself terrible, in America conqueror, in Africa the admiration of the World and in Oceania respected even by the Malays.

And when the successor of so many heroes fights as you now do not only against an army but against an undisciplined rabble without faith or ideal, without love of country or their own best interests, without knowing what they are doing and without heads to lead and animate them and side with them, the result is what we are now seeing and admiring in the history of the day.

## YOU ARE INVINCIBLE!

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 1st.

The Americans assert that they are quite capable of capturing the city of Santiago within forty-eight hours.

It is stated that Camara's fleet, now in the Suez Canal, has been ordered to recapture Manila.

July 4th.

A great battle has been fought at Santiago. During the two days the engagement lasted some very fierce fighting occurred.

The cavalry charges were both dashing and brilliant.

Very heavy losses were sustained on both sides.

The guns from the American fleet effectively silenced the Spanish batteries.

Both Sampson's and Cervera's fleets co-operated with their respective land forces.

The Americans, fifteen thousand strong, advanced in three separate divisions, and were supported by several thousand insurgent troops.

The combined forces eventually carried the outer defences of the city, the Spaniards being driven back. They have taken up their position in the city proper, where they intend making their final stand.

The American dynamite guns were terribly effective.

The American plan of action was the result of observations taken from captive balloons.

A shell, thrown from the Spanish lines, completely annihilated a whole American company. The marksmanship of the Spaniards, on the whole, was very indifferent.

General Shafter has wired the authorities at Washington, asking for a hospital ship and fifty more surgeons.

During two days fighting, a heavy deluge of rain, and intense heat, greatly tired the Americans, but they displayed the greatest bravery under the most trying circumstances.

It is reported that the fighting was very desperate on both sides.

July 6th.

The Spaniards have suffered a terrible defeat at Santiago at the hands of the Americans. The trenches outside the city were filled with dead and wounded.

Great bravery was displayed on both sides, and many instances of individual heroism were recorded.

The Spaniards begged a truce, which the Americans granted, but stated that if the city was not surrendered in twenty-four hours, twenty thousand men were ready to bombard and occupy the place.

Admiral Cervera ran his fleet ashore and burned it, so as to prevent capture. The fire exploding the magazines completely destroyed the vessels. The Admiral himself endeavoured to escape in one of the fastest ships of the fleet, but he was chased by the Americans and captured.

Cervera is now a prisoner.

It is estimated that over two thousand of the Spaniards were killed, and over twenty thousand men were ready to bombard and occupy the place.

Sampson took thirteen hundred prisoners. The Spanish fleet, under Admiral Camara, has re-entered the Suez Canal, but before doing so called at one of the Spanish ports.

It is stated that the Spanish Premier, upon receiving the information of the capture of Santiago, declared that Spain would never surrender while she had a hundred thousand volunteers ready to die for her in Cuba.

America is hurrying further troops to Santiago. The news of the Spanish reverses is creating much disorder and dissatisfaction amongst the civilians and military in Spain.

The Pope has received his request to Queen Cristina, asking her to seek the intervention of the Powers.

The Press on the Continent generally advises Spain to sue for peace.

America is sending her prisoners of war to her own ports for safe keeping.

## OFFICIAL INTERVIEWING.

The following circular letter from Mr. Chamberlain to the Governors of the Colonies has been published:

My attention has been called to the practice which has recently become not uncommon, and of which I entirely disapprove, of Governors and other officials in the Colonial service, or recently in that service, allowing themselves to be interviewed on leaving or arriving in England, and giving their opinions on debatable questions of public policy, or on matters affecting the defence and military resources of British possessions. I need scarcely point out the grave inconvenience which might result from the practice referred to; and I therefore consider it necessary that all officers employed under this department in the Colonial service should be warned, under pain of serious consequences, not to allow themselves to be interviewed on questions of this nature. I desire that you will bring this circular despatch to the notice of all officers serving in the Colony under your government, and arrange that, on the occasion of any officer coming on leave, his attention shall be again drawn to the matter.

## A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Sunday Times* writes:

M. Urbain Gohier has sent me the proofs of his sensational article in the *Revue Blanche*, which will be published in a day or two. The indictment against the chief of the army and navy is so terrible that I will only give a few of the heads. To begin with, the writer, who is a military expert, accuses admirals and generals of wholesale robbery. The fleet, which has cost 2,400,000,000 francs, is a huge network of enormous uselessness. The red story of Madagascar is again told. Instead of 10,000,000 francs, the figure now stands at 37,000,000, with a prospect of further sterile extravagance. The number of men who died of fever was 7,500, and the campaign has only consisted of a few miniature skirmishes. In another portion of the article M. Gohier declares that France is the laughing stock of Europe with her false patriotism, false alliances, and anti-Republican intrigues before an Imperial Council and a German Emperor. The article, which is entitled "Le Pirel," shows that the whole military and naval system of France is uncontrolled, except by an ignorant and obsequious Parliament on the sham plea of national defence. The country, according to the writer, is being cheated out of its intelligence, and will undoubtedly be hypnotised into a military dictatorship.

## COMMERCE IN CHINA.

## FAST STEAMERS WANTED ON THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

Two years ago the Blackball Chamber of Commerce despatched some expert business men to visit China to make inquiries as to the present course to trade, and their report, which extends to 532 pages, has just been issued.

The great want of the rivers, they say, are light-draught steamers, and in the thickly-populated plains railways are required.

"The junk and cargo-barge traffic is very heavy on every section of the Yangtze and its tributaries, while the local traffic between places and place is of immense proportions, the craft in use being of the most varied character. Junks of from sixty to seventy tons capacity, and manned by a force of from sixty to seventy men, are found side by side with mere shallops, while on one river, the Tatu, owing to the shallowness of the water, bamboo rafts take the place of built boats. Quick steamers could rid the rivers of these cumbersome craft, which take days to make journeys that could easily be done in hours. It is a fact not generally known, and one that illustrates vividly the wonderful waterways of the interior of China, that it is possible to start from Shanghai, and to proceed by boat up the Yangtze to Hankow, thence across Hsiao to the headwaters of the Siang River, where a canal is cut miling the head waters of the Kukiang, past Kailin, the capital of Kwansi province, down to Wuchow, Canton, and Hongkong—a round tour of some 1,500 miles, by water the whole way.

"Nothing," they add, "is calculated to convey a more vivid idea of the vastness and of the physical characteristics of the Chinese empire, than a study of the waterways of the country, and of the manner in which access is gained by the Huang-hi, the Yangtze, and the Siang, and their feeders, to the most remote provinces, and communications established with the great distributing centres of Shanghai, Hongkong, and Canton. It is impossible from a commercial point of view, to estimate the value of such waterways. With the engineer to cleanse their beds, especially in the upper reaches, China, with its riverways, would become at once a market with a practically infinite demand for Western cheap textiles and other manufactures, which were it possible to induce our manufacturers to supply after local patterns and designs, would be greedily bought up in place of the dearer home made and hand made productions."

## CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

## SIGNATURE OF THE LUZZATTI CONTRACT.

PEKING, June 21st.

In accordance with an Imperial Edict issued yesterday, the Tsung-li Yamen to-day signed the contract which Signor Luzzatti giving to the Peking Syndicate exclusive control of the iron and coal deposits in the three northern provinces of Honan.

This, added to previous concessions in Shan-shai, opens up mineral fields of the highest importance.

The *Waikaimo* Gazette states that it is officially informed that full particulars as to the operations of the Peking Syndicate will shortly be published in a prospectus for public subscription, and that "the glowing unauthoritative statements which have appeared in some of the newspapers as to the syndicate's fabulous wealth" are not exaggerated. The concession referred to, it is explained, is, of course, distinct from the Shan-shai concession. It covers the whole of the province of Honan north of the Yellow River, and relates to coal-mining, iron production and smelting, petroleum, and the construction of railways, tramways, and canals.—*D. Chronicle*.

## JOHORE.

July 14th.

H. H. the Sultan shot his first elephant to-day, near the tenth mile on the Seodul Road.

The animal was lying down when H. H., accompanied by his tracker and gun carrier, came up to him, after following the track in the jungle for about a mile and a half. On hearing the noise made by his pursuers the brute rose and faced the party at about twenty yards distance. His Highness fired his 12 bore rifle, hitting the elephant in the forehead. The brute then charged, but fortunately His Highness got out of his way. A second shot struck the creature near the eye and stopped him for a moment.

Two charges from the .577 express, near the car, followed by an explosive bullet from a Lee Medford sporting rifle, and sundry other shots, in all ten, settled the brute.

The elephant was an enormous creature, standing nearly 12 feet in height; the tusks are over 4 feet in length. The trunk, a portion of which was brought back, was 4 feet in length long, and measured a foot 1 inch in circumference near the middle, and at the tip was 1 foot 2 inches round. A bullock cart has been sent out to bring in the tusks and feet.

His Highness is to be congratulated on having obtained such a fine specimen.—*S. F. Press*.

## NOTANDA.

## CALENDAR.

JULY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer ..... 29.73  
Thermometer ..... 81.5  
Humidity ..... 83  
Rainfall ..... 15.98

## TO-DAY.

Barometer ..... 29.85  
Thermometer ..... 81  
Humidity ..... 87  
Rainfall ..... 0.00

## TO-DAY.

Saturday, 23rd July, 1898.

Chinese—*6th* of *6th* moon of *44th* year of *Kwang-hu*.

Anniversary of Kwan Ti's ascent to Heaven.

Fele of Chuk Yung, the spirit of fire, and of the god of thunder.

Sun—Rises ..... 5hr. 28min.  
Sets ..... 5hr. 44min.

Moon—In *Apogee* 12hr. 5m.

High water—Morning ..... 5hr. 24min.  
Afternoon ..... 5hr. 30min.

Low water—Morning ..... 11hr. 39min.  
Afternoon ..... 5hr. 39min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1863—Thirty-eight convicts drowned in Hong Kong harbour by the capsize of a boat.

1882—Armed attack on Japanese Legation at Seoul, Korea, and eight of its members killed.

1892—Loss of the ship *North American* in the Kili Channel.

1895—Loss of the German gunboat *Silla* and her crew with the exception of two men.

## TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 24th July, 1898.

Chinese—*6th* of *6th* moon of *44th* year of *Kwang-hu*.

Sun—Rises ..... 5hr. 28min.  
Sets ..... 5hr. 44min.

High water—Morning ..... 5hr. 24min.  
Afternoon ..... 5hr. 30min.

Low water—Morning ..... 11hr. 39min.  
Afternoon ..... 5hr. 39min.

No inferior high or low water.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1702—Gibraltar captured by Admiral Rooke.

1841—British trade prohibited at Canton.

1886—Anglo-Chinese (Bamrah) Convention signed at Peking.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral—Communion, 7 a.m., Matins, 11 a.m., Evensong, 5.45 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

Union Church—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

German Methodist Church, West Point—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis Church, Wanchai—Mass (Chin.), 6 a.m., (Port.) 7.30 a.m., Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point—Mass, 8 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church—Services, 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

## MAILS DUE:

German (*Frisia* *Hedderich*) 15th inst.

Canadian (*Empress of China*) 3rd prox.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamer *Indravilli* left Singapore for this port to-day.

The China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Ophelia* from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

*Indra* Post ..... at Kowloon Dock

*Ningchow* ..... " " "

*Tallman* ..... " " "

## SWATOW.

Arrivals from Agents.

July 19 *Ningchow* ..... N'wang B. & S.

20 *Wingtung* ..... Chelco B. & S.

20 *Chowat* ..... Hongkong B. & S.

20 *Bullerphong* ..... Amoy B. & S.

20 *Loyal* ..... Kutchinow B. & S. Co.

21 *Formosa* ..... Hongkong B. & S. Co.

21 *Kiangph* ..... Hongkong B. & S. Co.

21 *Thinh* ..... Kutchinow B. & S. Co.

21 *Holchow* ..... Chelco B. & S.

22 *Kong Ding* ..... Amoy B. & S. Co.

Departures for Agents.

July 20 *Chelco* ..... Shanghai B. & S.

20 *Pooling* ..... Shanghai B. & S.

21 *Chowat* ..... Bangkok B. & S.

21 *Bullerphong* ..... Singapore B. & S.

21 *Formosa* ..... Amoy B. & S. Co.

22 *Ningchow* ..... Shanghai B. & S.

22 *Kong Ding* ..... Hongkong B. & S. Co.

In Port—*Wingtung*, *Holchow*, *Kiangph*, *Loyal*, *Thinh*.

## PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—*Kiang*, June 13th; *Remus* 17th; *Andes*, *Drumgarth* 21st; *Glida*, *Indravilli* July 1st; *Kiangph*, *Suria* 5th; *Salada*, *Dardana*, *Secora* 10th; *Sarnia* 12th; *Benlar*, *Inton*, *Indus* 15th.

HOMEWARD—*Pyrrhus*, *Sachsen*, *Yarra* July 19th.

Is the sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. The Medical Profession in the various countries of the world universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value, and as it is very palatable it can be readily taken by the most sensitive stomach, and will never fail to give relief and comfort to the sufferer. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*(Advt.)*

## Notice of Firm.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date during the absence of Mr. JAS. B. COUGHTREY from the Colony, Mr. G. L. TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

N. A. SIEBS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1898.

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

(For various Accounts), at his Sales Rooms, Zealand Street, No. 2.

ON MONDAY, the 25th July, 1898, Commencing at 2.45 P.M.

A QUANTITY OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—

TAPESTRY COVERED EASY CHAIRS and SOFAS, ROUND and SQUARE TABLES, WASHING STANDS, DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTADS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, SIDEBOARDS, TOILET TABLES, CHAIRS, CARPETS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c., &c.

Also

One REMINGTON TYPEWRITER with Stand.

One HAMMOND TYPEWRITER.

One REMINGTON TYPEWRITER with *Jobbie Case*.

One large KEROSINE STOVE—Complete.

One LADY'S BICYCLE—New.

One CHILD'S PERAMBULATOR. Catalogues issued prior to Sale. On View at the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.

PAUL BREWITT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1898.

## Intimations.

HONG



## Intimations.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| STREAMERS.     | DESTINATIONS.  | SAILING DATES.                   |
|----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| OMI MARU       | NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA  | MONDAY, 25th July, at 4 P.M.     |
| YAMASHIRO MARU | THURSDAY ISLAND, PORT DOUGLAS, TOWNSVILLE, MAC-KAY, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE | FRIDAY, 25th July, at Noon.      |
| INADA MARU     | MAKESILLAS, LONDON, and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID      | TUESDAY, 2nd August, at 4 P.M.   |
| IZUMI MARU     | KOBE AND YOKOHAMA  | THURSDAY, 4th August, at 4 P.M.  |
| SENDAI MARU    | VLADIVOSTOK, VIA SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, CHEMULPO, NAGASAKI, FUSAN and GEMSAN            | FRIDAY, 5th August, at Noon.     |
| *KINSHU MARU   | SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A., VIA KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                      | THURSDAY, 11th August, at 4 P.M. |
| MATSUYAMA MARU | BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO  | TUESDAY, 12th August, at Noon.   |

\*Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1898.

J.-J. CARNAUD, 3, rue d'Argout, PARIS

TIN BOXES  
STAMPED ARTICLESMILITARY  
EQUIPMENT

Sole Agents: DODWELL, CARLILL &amp; Co., Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER &amp; Co., Paris

CHS. J. GAUPP &amp; CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for Verelander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

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DUMINY &amp; CO

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Chateau de Charmilles

Apply to

Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL &amp; CO., HONGKONG.

AGENTS FOR M. OPPENHEIMER &amp; Co., Paris.

DENTISTRY.

DR. SUI SANG,

(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA), DENTIST.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1898.

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1895.

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF 121 HOUSE, IN

Hoi-Hung Road.

IS now in a position, in his New and Com-

modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,

ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED

in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS

a specialty.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1895.

TAKE NOTE

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT

TO indicate the exact use of words, no

DICTIONARY can compare with the New

Edition of

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

At the office of the Hongkong Telegraph you

can see, and procure for SIX DOLLARS, a Copy

of the Webster's Dictionary, the latest and most

emphatic proof that Labor omnia vincit.

NOTICE.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the

OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any

DEBTS contracted by the Officers or members

of the Crews of the following Vessels during

their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ARVILL, Bill, Mr. Wm. Ward—Dodwell,

Carlill &amp; Co.

BUTMAN, Spanish str., Madrigo—Brandao &amp;

Co.

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HALOONG,"

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the

above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARLICK &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1898.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Captain Innes, will be despatched as above

on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1898.

FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship

"KYOTO MARU,"

Captain Sakurai, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL &amp; Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1898.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND

PORTS, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND

LAUNCESTON.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched on

TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the

Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.

The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the

Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the

Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire

voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the

Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company

to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return

by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN

S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1898.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR,"

Captain W. W. Pain, will be despatched for the

above Ports on THURSDAY, the 28th instant,

at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1898.

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP,

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON,

ORFORD, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BREMEN,

NORTH &amp; SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"HERTHA,"

Captain Hildebrandt, will be despatched for the

above Ports on THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation

for First and Second Class Passengers and

carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1898.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA STRAITS.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for LIVERPOOL,

GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER

PLATE, &amp;c.)

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKLING,"

Captain H. L. Allen, will be despatched as

above on or about the 29th instant.

For Freight, &amp;c., apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1898.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"FORTUNA,"

will be despatched as above on or about

the 1st August.

To be followed by

S.S. "CRAIGHEARN," on or about 10th August,

1898.

For Freight, &amp;c., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1898.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA STRAITS.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for LIVERPOOL,

GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER

PLATE, &amp;c.)

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO,"

Captain H. C. Harris, will be despatched as

above on or about the 11th August.

For Freight, &amp;c., apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1898.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE "A" Norwegian Bark

"PRINCE ARTHUR,"

Captain Olsen, having arrived will load here for

the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1898.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "A" British Ship

"HAWTHORNE,"

Grieg, Master, now loading here for the above

port and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1898.

## Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Olympia 3,608 | T. H. Dobson ... Aug. 6.

Columbia 3,605 | A. Gow ... Oct. 1.

Tacoma 3,540 | A. Dixon ... Sept. 27.

Victoria 3,167 | J. Trenchard ... Sept. 27.

ALSO

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,

IN CONNECTION WITH

OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Braemar 3,601 | E. Porter ... Aug. 13.

Mogul 3,654 | W. H. Wright ... Sept. 10.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the

very cheap rates offered by this Line.

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table,

DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the

American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of

the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passen-

gers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first

class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Govern-

ment Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific

Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United

States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States

Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one

copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the

Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland,

Or (whichever may be the destination of the

Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address

marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to

sailing.

For further information apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL &amp; Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1898.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE,

BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT

SOUTHAMPTON

TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL

PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prins Heinrich ... Wednesday | 17th Aug.

Fremont ... Wednesday | 14th Sept.

Darmstadt ... Wednesday | 12th Oct.

Sachsen ... Wednesday | 9th Nov.

Bayern ... Wednesday | 7th Dec.

Prins Heinrich ... Wednesday | 4th Jan. '99.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of Aug.,

1898, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain O. Clippert,

with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE &amp;

CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling

at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on

MONDAY, the 15th August. Cargo and Specie

will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY

the 16th Aug., and Parcels will be received at